

REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

CITY OF GLASGOW.

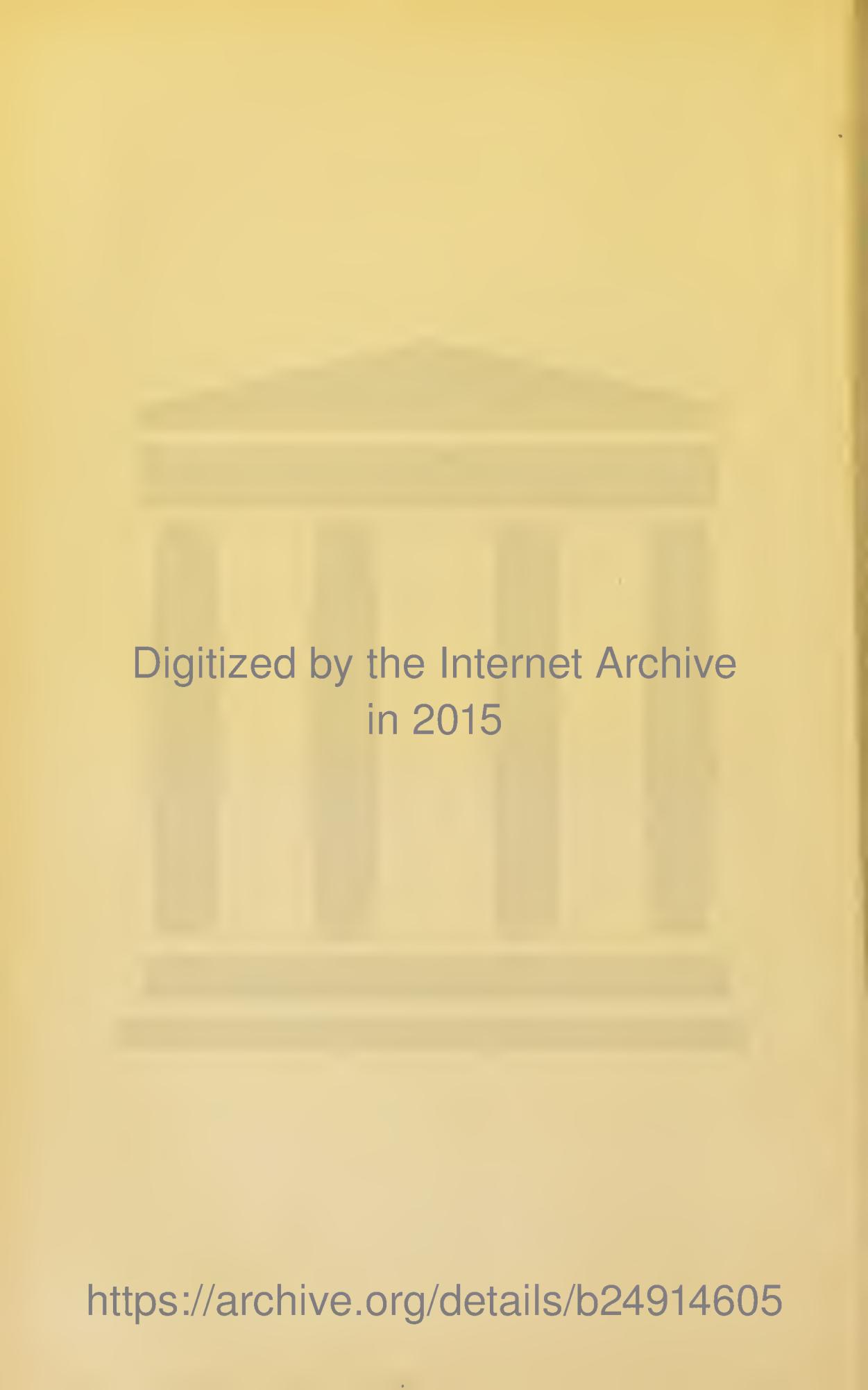
TO THE

BOARD OF POLICE.

AUGUST 1, 1864.

GLASGOW:

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A very faint, large watermark-like image of a classical building with four columns and a pediment occupies the background of the page.

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R E P O R T.

GLASGOW, *1st August, 1864.*

MY LORD PROVOST AND GENTLEMEN,

The unchanged character of the sanitary operations since my last Report in January, and the occupation of the minds of the citizens with other matters of great importance and urgency, have moved me to abstain from presenting any new materials for their consideration in the interval, with the exception of the returns of epidemic disease, which have been regularly presented to the fortnightly meetings of the Sanitary Committee, and through their minutes to the Board of Police. From these returns, it will have been seen by the public, that the period has been one of constant struggle with epidemic sickness of more than usual severity, of which I shall now attempt to bring together some of the details for the six months from January to June, 1864.

The returns submitted in the report for January last exhibit a regular increase in the amount both of fever and small-pox up to the close of the year 1863, only qualified by a statement as to a decrease for two weeks preceding the date of the Report (January 11th, 1864). The recorded experience of former epidemics of typhus led me to reject as "premature" the inference which might have been founded on these returns that any permanent improvement of the public health had taken place; and the facts which have since been recorded in the Registrar-General's Report, as well as in our own fortnightly returns, have amply proved the necessity for the caution above alluded to. These facts show that at the very time of my Report, we were upon the eve of an explosion of typhus fever not in Glasgow alone, but in almost all the principal towns of Scotland, greater than had been witnessed during the whole year 1863. In Aberdeen, Greenock, and Perth, indeed, the proportions of the epidemic have been much greater, considered in

relation to the population of these large towns, than in Glasgow ; in the other four principal towns of which Reports are given by the Registrar, the proportion has been less ; but in all of them, except Leith, we have the phenomenon of a marked increase in the amount of fever in the beginning of 1864, as compared even with the unusual average of the whole year 1863. It may not be too much to assume, therefore, that from some cause or causes not easy to be explained, but very wide in their field of operation, and only too clear in their actual results, the epidemic prevalence of fever received a very considerable impulse in many different quarters in Scotland during the spring of 1864, the influence of which has not, even now, died out. It used to be fashionable, a few years ago, with a certain school of sanitary reformers, to settle in a summary way all questions in relation to such *tides* of disease, by the assertion that they were attributable to an “epidemic atmosphere,” or unknown influence pervading the air of a whole country, to which everything difficult of interpretation on ordinary principles was to be referred. It appears to me more in accordance with the defective state of our knowledge, to admit at once that the causes of the diffusion of such diseases as typhus over large and variously placed populations, are to a great extent unknown ; being concealed from view by the very breadth of the field over which they operate, and the impossibility of observing the details with equal care at all the separate points of invasion. A single observer in such an inquiry is like a single soldier, or at most, the commander of a regiment, in the midst of the smoke and din of a great battle ; he cannot appreciate, except to a very limited extent, the causes which rule the general result of the action, and the safety, more or less, of every man engaged ; but he can see the importance of every man being in his place, and doing his utmost for the common cause. It has been my duty to point out, in previous Reports, some of the causes of the inordinate prevalence of fever in Glasgow in epidemic seasons ; and the confidence I have in the conclusions then stated is not at all abated by the fact, that we are in the midst of one of those mysterious epidemic visitations by which all our existing science seems to be set at nought.

Comparing the facts relating to the mortality from typhus in Glasgow, with those in the other seven towns specially noted by the Registrar-General, I find them as follows :—

*Comparative View of the Deaths from Fever in Glasgow, and in
the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland (excluding Glasgow),
during the Year 1863, and the first Six Months of 1864:—*

		Glasgow.	Eight Towns (excluding Glasgow).
Population in 1861,	...	395,503	489,452
Deaths from Fever in 1863,	...	670	703
Being a Monthly Average of	...	55·9	58·6
 Deaths from Fever in 1864, viz., in			
January,	...	81	102
February,	...	81	125
March,	...	111	113
April,	...	86	96
May,	...	86	73
June,	...	76	76
In Six Months,	...	521	585

Comparing the population of the eight towns (excluding Glasgow), with that of Glasgow according to the Census of 1861, it appears, as might be expected from its great size and dense population, that Glasgow has, on the whole, suffered more from the epidemic than the remaining seven towns, all of which, taken together, furnish a population not exceeding by one-fourth part that of Glasgow alone. But in the year 1863, Glasgow was exceeded by Aberdeen, Greenock, and Leith, in the proportion of deaths by fever to the population; and, during the first six months of 1864, Aberdeen and Greenock were so seriously involved, that the proportion of their deaths by fever to the population was, in Aberdeen nearly, and in Greenock more than, double that of Glasgow. Perth followed next in the order of epidemic prevalence, having about one-half more deaths by fever than Glasgow, in proportion to its population; the other towns occupied a less prominent position; and Leith, which, in 1863, very much exceeded the rate of mortality of all the others, had, in 1864, a smaller number of deaths in proportion to its population than any of them, except Edinburgh. A comparison of the details further shows, that while in Glasgow the epidemic reached its height in March, in the other seven towns (taken together) the greatest number of cases appears in February of the present year; but this is

subject to the remark that in Edinburgh, Dundee, Leith, and Perth, the epidemic culminated in February; in Aberdeen the greatest number of deaths was recorded in March, while in Greenock and Paisley the greatest pressure of mortality was delayed till May, and the diminution in June is by no means so great as to give much ground for confidence that the epidemic has passed its height. Under these circumstances, and considering the proximity to Glasgow of the two towns in which the epidemic appears to have held its ground longest, I have felt that great caution was required in giving too favourable an interpretation to the numbers for Glasgow alone, although they exhibit a gradual subsidence of epidemic fever from April onwards; and I have, therefore, been content to report to you the actual facts brought under our observation without any too flattering commentary. Having in view, however, the favourable season of the year, I am now inclined to believe that in autumn we shall witness a decided diminution of epidemic typhus; and, if the harvest should prove abundant, and of good quality, we may possibly be relieved from the fear of another winter such as the last. It is my intention, should this hope be realized, to review the whole epidemic more in detail in a future Report, and to show its bearing upon those questions of sanitary reform (especially those connected with the construction and reconstruction of the houses of the working classes), which must occupy the authorities for many years to come. I have already stated, in previous reports, that typhus is, of all epidemics, the one which most clearly points to a neglect of proper house accommodation for the working classes. Evidence of this fact is constantly accumulating during the present epidemic, to be turned to account, I trust, in time to come; but, under the immediate pressure of calamity, little can be done, except upon the most limited scale, to meet these evils; and it is, therefore, the more clearly a duty to preserve, for future reference, the facts afforded by our present experience. I hope, with the aid of Mr. Carrick, to be able to do this when the epidemic has subsided, in such a way as to be satisfactory to the authorities, and of considerable service in directing practical measures of reform.

In regard to the measures immediately adopted in dealing with the present epidemic, I have little to say that has not been several times repeated in former Reports. The early removal of the sick, when possible, from their crowded and ill-ventilated homes, the

cleansing and lime washing, often at the public expense, of the infected apartments, and the application, as far as possible, of the police regulations with regard to cleanliness, have been the measures ordinarily in force, and maintained by a regular system of visitation of the infected localities. These duties have been performed chiefly under the direction of the district medical officers, to whom I am greatly indebted for their continuous exertions in a period of very great, and indeed at times overwhelming, anxiety. The arduous nature of these exertions is the more deserving of consideration, that the salaries of these officers have evidently been arranged with a view to a much smaller amount of routine work than has been allotted to them, in the public interest, during the last eighteen months; and in bringing this fact under your notice I am sure I shall not be considered as exceeding what is due to my office, and to the paramount necessity of preserving the efficiency of the sanitary staff.*

The number of fever cases reported during the six months January to June, 1864, has been 2077, being at the rate of more than double the number of cases in 1863, when there were 1994 cases reported during the whole year. It is possible, indeed, if not certain, that some part of these large numbers refers to cases which, at the commencement of our sanitary operations, would have remained undetected; and it is also very probable that not a few cases still remain unreported, though from the general alarm at the invasion of typhus, and from the helplessness it produces when it attacks the heads of a family, these unreported cases must be fewer in typhus than in most other epidemic diseases. Of these 2077 cases of typhus, 1095 were reported in the first quarter of the year, and 982 in the second; and to them must be added, in estimating the amount of reported epidemic disease, 325 cases of small-pox, and 34 cases of scarlet fever; these last numbers being evidently a mere fraction of the cases actually existing, inasmuch as there were 239 (not cases but) *deaths* from small-pox, and no fewer than 370 *deaths* from

* The cases of epidemic disease (including typhus, small-pox, and scarlet fever) reported, and mostly visited by the district medical officers, with a view to sanitary inspection of the localities, were as follows:—

In 1863, ...	...	...	...	...	2613 cases.
In six months of 1864, ...	...	...	...	2436	do.

Making a total of 5049 cases,
besides those in July and August up to the present date, since the commencement of sanitary operations.

scarlet fever, returned to the Registrar-General during the six months. That so large an amount of severe and fatal epidemic disease as is here indicated should escape the observation of the sanitary officer is indeed a proof of the difficulty of attaining a complete control over the diffusion of epidemics, but it can hardly be charged as a special defect on the system pursued in Glasgow. Of these cases, more than three-fourths take place in very young children, and not more than one in twenty, or twenty-five, in persons above twenty years of age. Many of them are attended by family practitioners in private practice, and any attempt to gain systematic knowledge of these for public purposes would be regarded and (not unjustly) as an invasion of the privacy of the home, and of the strict confidence implied in professional responsibility. In these cases also it may fairly be presumed that a certain amount of care is taken to prevent the spread of the disease. In the remainder, it is beyond question that the most gross carelessness is often proved to exist; but it is difficult to see how this can be restrained, except by means not only of doubtful efficiency, but wholly opposed to the genius of the institutions of this country. As a general rule, the habits and traditions of the family life, even in the most poverty-stricken and degraded classes, oppose an insuperable barrier to the removal of very young children from their homes; nor, even if the consent of parents to their removal could be obtained, are the means of treatment in hospitals adapted to such cases. It is, therefore, too often with something like a feeling of complete helplessness that the sanitary officer sees such diseases as measles, hooping cough, and scarlet fever, running riot in the houses of the poor; he feels that in most instances nothing can be done beyond a general instruction to open the windows, and attend, if possible, to cleanliness. In some instances, indeed, he is paralysed in the face of greater emergencies; he has no power to enforce removal, even should an infected family settle in a crowded neighbourhood hitherto free from disease; he cannot disperse a school in which cases of infection have occurred, and any attempt to exercise authority, or even to give publicity to such cases, would only result in their more careful and deliberate concealment. Even when, as has repeatedly happened within our observation, provisions are publicly sold from infected apartments, it is very doubtful if any effective interference is possible. I referred to cases of this kind in my Report for October, 1863; and in one instance since that period, discovered

accidentally by Dr. Dunlop, a woman with the eruption of small-pox actually on her hands, was found selling sweetmeats to the children of a school in her neighbourhood. In this instance, a threat, partly of exposure, and partly of legal consequences, succeeded in putting an end to the scandal; but it is obvious on the slightest consideration, that legal remedies can have a very limited application, if any, to such evils, and the claims of self-interest will often be much too strong for all suggestions proceeding merely on public grounds. In truth, the spread of epidemic disease among children can hardly be met otherwise than by the gradual diffusion of enlightenment, and by the improved habits which, it is to be hoped, may arise from the remodelling of the dwellings of the poor over a long course of years. It is possible that the Compulsory Vaccination Act, which came into operation in January last, may aid, more or less, in the protection of the young against one of their epidemic scourges; but I confess I am not sanguine as to the working of that Act, and have from the first entertained great doubts whether the principles on which it is based are calculated to accomplish the end in view.

To return, however, to the prevailing epidemic of typhus fever. In the Report for January, 1864, I directed attention to the fact, that since the diminution of the over-crowding in the Drygate Rookery, and in Binnie's Court, they had remained almost free from epidemic disease, notwithstanding the marked increase of fever and small-pox in the City at large. It is with great pleasure that I have to observe that this exemption has been, to a great extent, maintained during the past six months; more completely, indeed, in the Drygate Rookery than in Binnie's Court; but still, in both, so as to show distinctly the influence of the measures of improvement adopted. It is to be remembered that, without almost entire re-construction, neither of these properties can be regarded as being brought into a state of proper sanitary regulation. Nevertheless, with upwards of 2000 cases of typhus fever alone reported in Glasgow during six months, there has been only one case observed in the Rookery during the same period.* That this has not depended on the accidental exemption of the neighbourhood will appear from the following figures. During the latter half of 1863, 27 cases of typhus were reported from the whole of the Drygate, and of these *none* were in the Rookery. During the

* There has been also one case of small-pox reported.

first six months of the present year, 37 cases were reported from the Drygate, and of these only *one* was in the Rookery. It can hardly be doubted, I think, considering the extremely unfavourable character of this property, and the circumstances which led to the interference of the authorities, that this remarkable immunity from disease, in the midst of an epidemic more severe than any since the year 1847, is entirely due to the care and personal attention with which the instructions of Mr. Carrick and myself have been followed out by the proprietor. In Binnie's Court the immunity has not been so complete—six cases of fever, and one of small-pox, having been reported during the last six months; and two of fever, with two of small-pox, during the last quarter of 1863. But with all these deductions, and considering the state of epidemic disease in the City at large, I am enabled, by the testimony of Dr. Fergus, the Visiting Medical Officer of the Parish to say, that Binnie's Court has been remarkably exempt from fever during the last nine months. At the same time, I am not satisfied that further improvements may not become necessary in this property.

In both the cases above referred to the great urgency of the evils to be remedied, and the prompt and active co-operation of the proprietors with the authorities, have conurred to place them before the public eye in the light of a practical and guiding experiment in sanitary reform. In other places in which, from causes that need hardly be explained, it has been found impossible, as yet, to secure the requisite diminution of overcrowding, and where the structural changes required will probably require much time and patience, the results of experience have been widely different. Thus, in the Saltmarket, the number of cases of fever reported during the first half of 1864, was 106; while during the whole year 1863 it had been only 29. In the High Street there were 76 cases reported during six months of 1864; while during the whole of 1863 there were 57 cases. In the Gallowgate there were 46 cases during the first six months of 1864, and 30 during the whole year 1863. In the Wynds there were 33 cases in January to June, 1864; and 34 cases during the whole year 1863. In the Bridgegate there were 39 cases recorded during six months of 1864; and 49 during twelve months of 1863. And, speaking generally, it may be said, that wherever the epidemic came in contact with dense masses of population of the lower classes, especially in the central districts of the City, the first and second quarters of 1864 have been dis-

tinguished by a very high rate of prevalence of typhus fever, even as compared with the whole year 1863. The remarkable control apparently exercised over the epidemic tendency in the Drygate Rookery, and even in Binnie's Court, becomes, in the light of these statements, nothing less than a positive demonstration of the effects of sanitary interference, when aided by the personal influence and exertions of the owners of property.

Now, I trust I may be excused for calling the attention of owners of house property to these facts, and for drawing from them the inference, that what has been done in these two cases may be done in many others. The reasons that have hitherto made it expedient to avoid exercising legal pressure, either on the owners of property or on their tenants, have been fully explained in former Reports; and I am bound to state, that in most instances in which houses have been ticketed, and personal communication obtained with the proprietors or their factors, the suggestions of the sanitary authorities have been received with respect and attention. In not a few of the worst localities also, substantial improvements, both as to cleansing and whitewashing, and as to structural alterations attended with more or less expense, have followed these instructions; and although in a very few instances the disregard of positive requirements has called for remark, it has not hitherto been deemed necessary to prosecute in any case, due regard being had to the obvious difficulties in bringing a new law into active and general operation. The visits of the police to the small houses which have been ticketed, however, show that a very considerable amount of overcrowding is still permitted in some of these localities. Thus, in one street, I find twenty-four ticketed houses, all of which, except two, are single apartments. These houses have a legal complement (as indicated on the tickets) of sixty-nine adults—the actual number found by the constables on duty in June being eighty-seven adults and twenty-six children. In another street, in the same neighbourhood (in which a great deal of fever has been reported), fifty-two houses have been ticketed, all of these, except four, being houses of single apartments; the proper complement of these fifty-two houses, according to the terms of the Police Act, is 154 adults, and yet in the June visit of the police there were found 186 adults, and 64 children, almost all single families, without lodgers. I am fully aware, through personal conferences with the landlords, of the difficulties that have

to be encountered in carrying out the law in such localities as this; but I am none the less satisfied, that no real permanent improvement can be expected in the health or general well-being of the population of Glasgow, till the provisions of the Police Act as regards over-crowding are faithfully carried out, both by landlord and tenant. I have therefore requested Captain Smart to bring formally under the notice of the factors all the details relative to the more flagrant violations of the Act which come under his notice, and if in the course of a reasonable time effect is not given to the Act in all such cases, it will become my duty to bring them under the notice of the Sanitary Committee with a view to legal proceedings. At the same time, I am confident that many of the owners of property will spontaneously give every assistance in their power in carrying out the provisions of the Act, so soon as the actual details are brought to their knowledge. By issuing instructions to their factors to take care to let all the ticketed houses subject to full explanations as to the minimum number of occupants marked on the tickets, and all houses of not more than three apartments, whether ticketed or not, subject to the provisions of Clause 388 of the Police Act,* they will do their best to secure themselves and their tenants from legal consequences, and they will enable an important and necessary law to be carried out in the least oppressive manner. If, on the other hand, the summer is allowed to pass by without

* The following notice has been extensively circulated by order of the Board of Police, in all parts of the town, and especially in those affected by the clause referred to:—

"Glasgow Police Act, 1862.—Overcrowded Dwelling-Houses.—Notice by the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Police of Glasgow.—The special attention of Landlords, Factors, and Occupiers of Dwelling-Houses consisting of not more than Three Apartments, is hereby directed to the Provision of 'The Glasgow Police Act, 1862,' prohibiting the Overcrowding of such Dwelling-Houses, particularly to Section 388 of that Act, which is as follows, viz.:—'If after the Twenty-eighth Day of May, Eighteen hundred and sixty-three, any Dwelling-House which consists of not more than Three Apartments is used for the purpose of sleeping in by a greater Number of Persons than in the proportion of One Person of the Age of Eight Years or upwards for every Three hundred Cubic Feet of Space, or of One Person of an Age less than Eight Years for every One Hundred and Fifty Cubic Feet of Space contained therein, exclusive of Lobbies, Closets, and Presses, or by a greater Number of Persons than is marked thereon in pursuance of the Provisions herein before contained, every person so using or suffering it to be used shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Five Shillings for every Day or Part of a Day during which it is so used or suffered to be used by him.' And Notice is given, that the Statutory Penalties will be strictly enforced against all persons contravening the Provisions above referred to. By Order. JOHN LANG, Clerk. Central Police Chambers, Glasgow, 21st April, 1864."

such action on the part of the owners of property, it is plain that either another year must elapse before a remedy is to be had for pressing evils, or that summary evictions must take place at a season when they will cause great inconvenience, and perhaps distress. I am not prepared for either of these alternatives, and therefore would earnestly call on all owners of property of the class referred to, to give immediate personal attention to this appeal, and to see that the law is fairly carried out before Martinmas.

A list of the houses measured and ticketed, in terms of the Act, up to the 1st August, will be found appended to this and the preceding Report. They amount to the very considerable number of 6360, in a great variety of localities on both sides of the river. Some of these have already been under the inspection of the police for several months, and in not a few the diminution of the overrowing is already quite apparent in the returns submitted to me from time to time by Captain Smart. The Superintendents of Districts have received instructions to bring these returns under the notice of the factors in cases in which the results are unsatisfactory, and the frequency of the inspections will, after a time, be regulated by the character of these results. In some instances it is to be hoped that the visits of the inspectors may become merely nominal, when it has been clearly established by experience that landlord and tenant are concurring in the determination to give effect to the law. In other cases it is probable that occasional visits will be necessary for a long time to come. A large number of these properties have also been visited by Mr. Carrick and myself, along with the owners, and many improvements of detail have been suggested, which for the most part have been cheerfully accepted, and in many cases acted upon. I look forward to the further prosecution of this work with great hopefulness, and shall probably give some account of it in a future Report. In the meantime it may be sufficient to say that a manifest improvement is already beginning to be observed in some of the worst localities, and I am sanguine enough to believe that in many instances such improvements will be found to be to the advantage of the landlord no less than of the tenants. No doubt there will also be cases of unremunerative demands upon the owners of property; but in such cases the interests of a numerous and defenceless class of occupiers have been at stake, and the public will assuredly not fail to re-

cognise the principle embodied in Mr. Drummond's famous maxim that "Property has its duties as well as its rights."

I have already remarked that besides typhus fever, small-pox and scarlet fever were very prevalent at the beginning of the present year, and also in the latter part of 1863. It is satisfactory to be able to record a great diminution in these epidemics, as also in the cases of hooping-cough, croup, and diphtheria, which were all more or less above the average in January. Measles, on the other hand, which was in less than the average proportion in January, showed a tendency to increase in March, and then subsided again to nearly its former level; while diarrhoeal diseases, at no time severe, have shown a slight tendency to increase in June, as compared with the earlier months. Acute pulmonary diseases (bronchitis and pneumonia, including asthma,) attained their maximum mortality about the second week of January, and phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, was most fatal in March. In most of these diseases, as well as in the true epidemics, Glasgow occupies a habitually unfavourable position in the Registrar's returns, as compared with many other large towns both of Scotland and England, a fact which well deserves the careful consideration of the sanitary reformer, and may probably be found hereafter to touch very closely some of the most important and obscure problems connected with the social condition of the great industrial populations of this country. Though not so directly and plainly within the scope of a sanitary inspection as in the case of infectious disease, I am fully convinced that the permanent mortality from diseases of the lungs is to a considerable extent avoidable, and that the gradual improvement of the dwelling-house, the workshop, and the school, contains the germ of much more good than is implied merely in the diminution of epidemic disease.

I add a table showing, at one view, the principal facts adverted to above, and have the honour to remain,

My LORD PROVOST and GENTLEMEN,

Your very obedient Servant,

W. T. GAIRDNER.

APPENDIX I.

Table shewing the number of Deaths from the principal epidemic diseases in Glasgow in 1863, and in the first six months of 1864; also the Deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Phthisis, during the same period:—

	YEAR 1863.	YEAR 1864.					
		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Small-pox,.....	351	51	59	44	35	27	23
Scarlet Fever,	1200	147	98	45	36	21	23
Measles,.....	455	21	16	40	27	20	26
Hooping-Cough,	602	87	60	74	58	42	31
Croup,.....	263	29	17	17	10	9	9
Diphtheria,.....	232	19	19	16	13	4	7
Diarrhoeal Diseases, ...	269	16	13	12	7	11	21
Typhus,.....	670	81	81	111	86	86	76
Bronchitis,.....	1490	264	204	202	176	123	118
Pneumonia,.....	592	66	66	55	44	54	53
Phthisis,.....	1562	177	196	204	174	151	148

APPENDIX II.

30TH APRIL, 1864.

Abstract of the Number and Designation of Houses Measured and Ticketed, in terms of the 387th Section of the "Glasgow Police Act, 1862."

Date.	Number.	Street.	Number of Houses.	Under Statutory Size.
	At Date of last Report, viz. 8th January, 1864,		629	60
11th Jan., 1864...	57-40	Coalhill Street,.....	26	..... 2
" "	24-30-34	Broad Street,.....	56	..... 2
12th "	59	New Vennel,.....	29	..... 6
" "	28-23	Old Wynd,.....	41	..... 0
" "	63	New Vennel,.....	11	..... 2
13th "	90	Havannah Street,.....	36	..... 2
14th "	81-123	New Vennel,.....	79	..... 12
" "	133	"	42	..... 1
16th "	56-42-44	Burnside Street,.....	10	..... 0
" "	118-72	Havannah Street,.....	54	..... 3
18th "	64-44	"	37	..... 1
19th "	38-26	"	30	..... 3
20th "	16	"	21	..... 0
Carry forward,			1101	94

APPENDIX II.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Number.	Street.	Number of Houses.	Under Statu- tory Size.
	Brought forward,	...	1101	94
23rd Jan., 1864...	8	"	13	0
" "	226-220	High Street,	50	0
28th "	1-35	Havannah Street,	84	5
30th "	65-99	"	120	18
" "	1-37	Muse Lane,	54	2
1st Feb.	2	"	24	6
" "	7-11-10-4	Hatters Close,	33	0
2nd "	46-52	Burnside Street,	10	0
" "	3-41	New Vennel,	45	3
" "	3	Middleton Placee,	27	0
3rd "	3-4	South Pettigrew Street,	58	1
5th "	65	Bridgegate Street,	69	0
6th "	71-95	"	62	2
8th "	41	Havannah Street,	25	0
" "	12-44	Bridgegate Street,	83	0
10th "	13-29	"	61	0
" "	.....	Margaret Placee,	77	0
12th "	43	Bridgegate Street,	34	0
" "	.....	Market Street,	25	2
17th "	127	Merchants Lane,	30	0
18th "	101-125	Bridgegate Street,	77	11
" "	146	"	47	2
19th "	137	"	67	0
" "	157	"	49	4
2nd Mar.	62-80	"	137	27
3rd "	84-118½	"	110	4
14th April,	73-123	Main Street, Gorbals,	145	0
19th "	129	"	47	0
" "	19-35	"	41	0
25th "	43-55	"	71	0
28th "	65	"	41	3
" "	137-162	"	111	0
29th "	20-62	"	137	9
30th "	76-96	"	61	2
2nd May,	102	Main Street, Gorbals,	51	5
4th "	108-126½	"	63	4
9th "	130-144	"	73	0
12th "	144-176	"	59	4
13th "	7-45-26-4	Kirk Street,	102	10
14th "	1-24	Monerieff Street,	61	3
" "	3-25	Malta Street,	62	1
16th "	81	Castle Street,	8	2
20th "	26-36	Rutherglen Loan,	17	0
28th "	42-66	"	95	10
10th June,	6-20	Clyde Terraee,	50	0
11th "	23	"	23	0
" "	19-31	Buchan Street,	20	0
14th "	5-10	Bedford Lane,	57	0
15th "	16-28	"	30	0
16th "	1-11	Portugal Street,	42	0
17th "	17-21	"	40	0
20th "	50	"	13	0
	Carry forward,	...	4092	234

APPENDIX II.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Number.	Street.	Number of Houses.	Under Statu- tory Size.
		Brought forward,	4092	234
20th June, 1864	72-19	Rutherglen Loan,	76	2
21st "	" 50	Portugal Street,	15	0
" "	"	" Lane,	20	4
22nd "	" 25-6	" Street,	34	0
23rd "	" 10-24	" "	58	11
" "	" 3-29	St. Ninian Street,	75	15
24th "	" 30-42	Portugal Street,	42	0
" "	" 20	Cross Gibson Street,	28	2
" "	" 3-7	Gibson Street,	27	0
25th "	" 15	"	10	0
27th "	" 21-16	"	61	1
" "	" 33-22	St. Ninian Street,	111	2
28th "	" 16	Gibson Street,	21	2
" "	" 1	Cross Gibson Street,	10	1
29th "	" 12-16	"	38	4
" "	" 30-46	St. Ninian Street,	55	3
" "	" 30-12	Muirhead Street,	41	2
30th "	" 5	Middleton Place,	36	0
1st July,	" 13-21	"	62	0
" "	" 7-40	Muirhead Street,	128	3
4th "	" 41	Middleton Place,	13	0
" "	" 36	Muirhead Street,	17	0
5th "	" 21-37	Middleton Place,	36	0
6th "	" 3	"	27	0
" "	" 109	Govan Court,	26	3
" "	" 41	Hospital Street,	29	4
" "	" 35-45	Greenside Lane,	46	1
8th "	" 18-34	Hospital Street,	44	4
" "	" 14-49	Norfolk Lane,	26	1
" "	" 18-38	Greenside Lane,	33	0
" "	" 9-101	Old Wynd,	69	2
11th "	" 2-6	Middleton Place,	27	0
12th "	" 25-61	New Wynd,	48	0
" "	" 46-68	Greenside Lane,	49	0
" "	" 60	Old Wynd,	20	0
14th "	" 61-119	New Wynd,	62	9
20th "	" 136-34	Old Wynd,	105	19
" "	"	Highland Close,	24	0
" "	" 9-35	Bishop Street,	59	0
21st "	" 45-85	Middleton Place,	102	12
" "	" 10-50	"	88	0
22nd "	"	Jeffrie's Close,	80	4
27th "	" 34-50	Bishop Street,	96	6
28th "	" 8-26	"	85	1
29th "	" 60-72	"	37	12
30th "	" 6-36	Bothwell Street, Anderston,	48	0
" "	" 19	"	24	0
Total No. of Houses ticketed till 30th July, 1864,				6360 364

JOHN CARRICK.

